The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 43.

THE WILMINGTON POST.
W. L. CANADAY, Editor and Proprietor.
J. J. CASSIDEY, Associate Editor.

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The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $3 00 per year or single copies; for clubs of 10 or 20 $2 00 per copy. The circulation of the POST is the largest of any paper in North Carolina.

See every vote!

Watch for fraud!

Don't be intimidated!

Watch the poll-holders!

Beware of cheating at the polls.

When you go to the polls demand the right to vote.

Every man who has lived in the State twelve months and in the county thirty days has a right to vote.

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Do the people want the Homestead Provision, which enables them to have homes for their families, abolished? If so, vote for Democratic delegates.

Do the people want the old *ca. sa.*, imprisonment for debt, the odious stocks, pillory and whipping-post, re-established? If so, vote for Democratic delegates.

Do the people want qualified suffrage and a landed qualification in order to hold a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives? If so, vote for Democratic delegates.

Scavenger Leach says that all Republicans are dishonest. We say Scavenger Leach is both dishonest and a coward.

When the sun sets this evening, it will leave the people of North Carolina free, or enslaved by the old rebal aristocracy.

The news from all parts of North Carolina is good, and we are certain of a grand victory to-day for the poor man against Convention.

The local of the Journal had better read the law concerning selling liquor on election day, &c., before he undertakes to instruct gentlemen in their duty.

Matt Whiskey Ransom has departed this life, and gone to Washington, where people will not object to a man's carrying his throat medicine in his pocket.

Every Republican should vote the Democratic ticket, and be certain you have the regular ticket as nominated by the Republican County and Township Convention.

The Democratic Legislature last winter exempted $1,500 of the rich property from taxation and refused to exempt but $25 of the farmer, the laboring man and the mechanic.

The system of Township government for the management of little local matters, at your door, is likewise the offspring of the present Constitution and has grown into favor more and more with use.

WILL THEY DO IT?—Will the Aliens, who pay more than three-fourths of the taxes of the city, support a party whose chief spokesman, Major Eaglehard, said he did not want Aliens to have any thing to say in the affairs of Wilmington?

THE ALIENS.—Eaglehard said he didn't want Aliens to have anything to say about the management of the affairs of this city. Will the Aliens vote for the cause that such a man espouses, or will they vote for men who removed all disabilities from them?

Why is it that hundreds of children in North Carolina are going to grow up in ignorance? Because the Democratic party ordered the school fund in attempting to overthrow the government of the United States, thereby causing desolation and ruin to thousands of our people.

Why is it that our State debt is so enormous and our credit, both at home and abroad, has been so seriously damaged? Because the Democratic party sold out the fund which the people had laid by to pay their debts and invested it in worthless Confederate bonds.

THE JEWS.—The Republican party through their Convention of 1868 were the first to give Jews the right to hold office in North Carolina. The Democrats desire to annul this liberal constitutional law and return to the old law that disfranchised them. Who do the Jews prefer, their friends that made them free, or their enemies who would again enslave them?

The *News* says "the eighty thousand negro votes are essential to the salvation of the radical party in this State." Yes, Mr. *News*, and we shall get them. Eighty thousand negro votes, and thirty thousand white votes for the Republicans, would make *one hundred and ten thousand votes!* How are you to overcome that, gentlemen? A few more such admissions from the *News* would be quite agreeable.

The poor wounded Confederate soldiers were refused a pitiful sum by the late Legislature to purchase artificial limbs in place of those they lost in endeavoring to save rich men's slaves, but a prominent Democratic paper proposes to tax them to pay the owners of these slaves for their losses. Was ever such injustice heard of before?

Who ever heard of a Democratic lawyer who was at heart in favor of the homestead? Who ever heard of a note shaver who was not in favor of having the courts thrown open for the collection of old debts?

Let it be remembered that nearly all the lawyers of the State, and all the money sharks and note shavers belong to the Democratic party, and are waiting anxiously in the hope that the Constitution will be overthrown so that they can fill their pockets.

Editors of the *Journal* say that all native Republicans are dishonest. They are so naturally dishonest themselves, that they try to make out Republicans are so. Any man or set of men who will not pay honest hard working men for labor well performed, are too mean and contemptable to be noticed by native Republicans, and for hard *lying*, the Editors of the Journal can beat the world.

Remember, fellow-citizens, that the Democratic Sheriff of Wake county threatened to *tie* an old and highly respected citizen of Raleigh because he would not stop *talking* at a public political speaking. Fellow-citizens, don't this look like the times that followed the Convention of 1861? The same men who stopped the people from *talking* then will not hesitate to tie and imprison them, if they *talk* now if they can carry the Convention.

THE MECHANICS.—The laboring men the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, are interested in the preservation of the Constitution that gives to them their Homestead Law, their Mechanics' and Laborers Lien Law and all the many other laws that were made by the Republican party in 1868, for their benefit and protection. Such men as Eaglehard, who don't want poor men to have a voice in city affairs, and VanBockkelen, who don't want Aliens to trade with niggers, are the men who want Mechanics to vote against their own interests, and return to such times as existed in the past when a negro could not show his face in the streets at night without a pass from his master, and when poor men were about on the same footing. Mechanics and laboring men can't afford to vote for any such crew.

If the Democrats have a majority in the convention, poor and uneducated men's votes will be as scarce as hen's teeth hereafter in North Carolina.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN NORTH BRUNSWICK COUNTY

TWO ROUSING MEETINGS.

The people in the section of Brunswick gathered by scores at Mount Pleasant Church, on Monday evening, to listen to Hon. Jones Heaton who had been announced to speak against the Convention. Mr. Heaton, in one of his accustomed convincing speeches, enlightened the Convention question thoroughly, and the people of both political parties were convinced to a man of the damaging effects of this rich Convention movement. The day following, however, near Brinkley's Store, where the enthusiasm against Convention was complete and overwhelming, Capt. Horsely, of Smithville, led off in a speech and was followed by a Mr. Allen, the so-called champion of the Convention movement in Brunswick. Allen spread himself, and put on his best armor in defence of his cause, and it was remarked that he had never made so grand a fight before. Allen, poor fellow, little knew what was in store for him, and we know the people of Brunswick will never forget the day. Our gallant young friend Mr. Heaton, was on hand and it was he who followed Mr. Allen, and routed him and his convention party, horse, foot and dragoon. We have seen speakers completely annihilated in joint discussions before, but upon this occasion we must say that Mr. Heaton's triumph cannot be excelled. Under his convincing points, and his glow of language, the enthusiasm of the dense crowd increased and cheer after cheer rent the air. Poor lawyer Allen, we pitied him, and we are of the opinion that there was not a single person in the crowd but who did the same. The effect of the victory was such that men, the good workingmen, of both parties joins hands over the Constitution of our State, and said they would die fighting for the provisions it contained. The people of Brunswick will ever be indebted to Mr. Heaton for the great service he has rendered them. Old Brunswick stands thoroughly aroused and Edward W. Taylor, the laboring man's choice, will be elected over Mr. Cowan, the aristocratic Convention man, by two hundred majority. We mean what we say and every man who loves the free institutions of his native State should drive the aristocratic Convention scheme from her borders. Anti-Convention men and defenders of our Constitution, stand with hats off to give us the cheers we deserve when you hear from our verdict.

THE GERMANS.—Will the German population of this city vote for such men as are represented by Engelhard and VanBokelen, who would deny them the right, not only to vote according to their own will, but would restrict them in their mercantile and all other business? Do they not remember the time when they were ground under the iron heel of Bourbonic despotism and treated with every indignity? Certainly our German friends have not forgotten those things, and certainly they will not vote for men who would bring about a return of those unhappy days.

THE POOR MEN of North Carolina never knew what freedom was until that great and precious boon was conferred upon them by the Republican party in the Constitution of 1868. That is the Constitution we are now living under, which guarantees to every poor man rights that they never dreamed of possessing before. The aristocrats, the rich men, the lawyers, the hungry democratic editors of papers that cheat their printers out of their wages and allow the wives and little ones of their employes to go hungry while they fatten on their ill-gotten gains. These are the men who ask you to vote to disfranchise yourselves, and put your necks under their cruel iron heels. Will you do it? Will you not rather vote for men who will preserve your Constitution and secure you in your rights?

Vote, Vote.

Mechanics! leave your work shops! Laboring men! leave your fields! Merchants! shut up your stores! We mean do this on Thursday next and devote one day towards saving the PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTION. It is a struggle in which every patriot ought to lend a helping hand. It is a struggle of the many against the few. It is a struggle for popular rights, against one of the most abominable attempts ever inaugurated in North Carolina to enslave the people. Let every lover of his country go to the polls and vote down the revolutionists. Give one day to your country. See your neighbors, and get them to join you. Talk to them of the dangers that await them if designing men should succeed in carrying out their treasonable purposes. In short, cast aside your daily avocations, and devote one day to saving your liberties.—*Constitution.*

For the Post.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5th.

Mechanics and laboring men, you who earn your daily bread by honest toil, as little as you can do to-day, is, if you find that you cannot vote for the nominees of the Republican party, stay away from the polls and vote not at all. In the name of all that is dear to you do not assist in stripping your fellow-workmen of the few privileges secured to them by the present Constitution.

MECHANIC.

T. M. GARDNER, ESQ.

We are authorized by T. M. Gardner, Esq., to state that he is not a candidate for Magistrate in the Township of Wilmington.

We hope all true Republicans will vote for the regular nominees of the Republican party. Let us stick together, and for this time have nothing like disorganization, or any independent or outside voting.

Stand Firm.

Let no Conservative-Democrat be driven into a support of the infamous attempt of the revolutionists to oppress the people. There are many men who, although they endorse the principles of the Democratic party in the main, are utterly opposed to the ruinous issue forced upon them by the late Legislature. *Let such men stand firm.* The good and true citizens of the State are with them.

Daddy House Leach, when he was a member of the Confederate Congress, procured an exemption from the army for a man named Miller of Davidson county, for which service Leach took Miller's note for three hundred dollars. Since the war Leach assigned this note to a man who sued Miller for the amount, Leach acting as counsel for the plaintiff, and when the case came to trial judgment was rendered against the plaintiff on the ground that corruption was used in that a Confederate Congressman corruptly sold his official position to obtain money.

White Slaves.

Every working white man who votes the Democratic ticket to-day votes to virtually enslave himself. As proof of this we can point to the Landlord and Tenant Act, which allows every landlord to seize upon the provisions their tenants may have raised for the support in payment for rent, even if the tenant's families starve in consequence. What is this but allowing rich men the power of reducing their poor tenants to a condition of slavery little if any better than that in which the colored men were held before and during the war? Are you prepared for this, working men?

Let the people remember, that if Democrats have a majority in the Convention they will change the present mode of voting by ballot to that of voting *viva voce*, which means that every man's name will be registered in a book, and at the time he goes to vote, his name will be called out and he will be required to say in a tone loud enough to be heard by those standing around, which candidate or candidates he votes for. The object of this is to intimidate white and colored Republicans and prevent them from voting for men of their choice, or if they vote the Republican ticket their employers will use it as an excuse to turn them out of employment.

At Hand.

The time for argument has well nigh past. The time for WORK has arrived. Before this issue of our paper reaches some portions of the State, the voters of North Carolina will be called upon to vote upon issues which may decide their personal and political interests for perhaps generations to come.

Freemen of North Carolina, are you prepared for the conflict?

Have you examined the questions upon which you are called to act sufficiently to determine in which direction you will cast your ballots? If not, do so at once. We tell you, that upon your action rests a fearful responsibility to your country, your families and yourselves. You are called upon to tear down the organic law of your State. You are asked by a few discontented, ambitious, bad men, to dispel the peace and happiness that now reigns in our beloved State, and embarked on an unknown sea, the storms of which may drive you from your moorings and plunge you again into all the horrors of revolution and bloodshed. Remember how the good and true men of North Carolina bade you pause in 1861. Remember the appeals of the lamented Badger, Miller and other brilliant intellects of the land. Remember that the devilish spirit of treason and rebellion lured you on to destruction and left you at the close of the mighty struggle bleeding and helpless. That was the result of following in the lead of fanatical, designing lawyers and office hunters. The same hellish crew are endeavoring NOW to goad you on to ruin and strife. Heed them not, fellow-citizens. Go to the polls and vote them down. Save the PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTION. If once destroyed, its equal in protecting the laboring man will never again be framed in North Carolina. Once more, we say, the time for argument is past; you must decide, and that shortly. Let it be in the interest of JUSTICE, PEACE AND GOOD GOVERNMENT FOR ALL.

When *rats* have nothing else to do they amuse themselves in making "*pi*."

The weak whiskey man is Waddelling around the circle against Convention.

Go to the polls to-day poor men, and vote for the Republican candidates if you would save your homesteads.

Vote to-day poor men for no Convention, and you and your families are safe. If you do not, you may be lost.

Eaglehard is a Convention man and use it Bonds to pay his hard worked printers? This is the kind of men who favor Convention.

Go to the polls to-day mechanics, and show to all such men as the editors of the *Journal*, that they can no longer fool you into voting for them.

Leach was too big a coward to meet Bill Smith in Johnson county. He said he was not going there because Bill would carry the county.

Merrimon, Swepson's attorney, who assisted him (Swepson) in all of his stealings, is out speaking for Convention, but then he is a Democrat, and of course, honest.

Waddell was one of the first native North Carolinians who declared in favor of negro suffrage, now he is making speeches against natives who are Republicans. Poor, weak whiskey Waddell has a bad record as a blooded white man.

Engelhard and his party are fine fellows for poor white men to look to for security in their Homesteads, if they are only granted time enough to put mortgages a foo deep on their property to keep their creditors from getting the hard-earned wages.

Stallings of Duplin, wants the whipping post, (as he says, for poor men.) Now if a poor man removes a peck of his potatoes for family use, he will be whipped and disfranchised. Mark a man who wants to disfranchise poor men for such offences. See Landlord and Tenant Act passed by the last Democratic Legislature.

Engelhard has told the people everywhere that he has spoken, that if the Democrats control the Convention their Homesteads would be safe. If *he* is to be taken as a specimen of the balance of his party, we rather think poor white men will be afraid to trust them. We can point out a Homestead or two that is in danger of being lost, without waiting for the Democrats to get control of the Convention, from the fact that he has failed to pay his hard worked printers for their honestly earned wages and thereby has placed them at the mercy of Building Associations.

Are the voters of North Carolina prepared to surrender their right to vote for judges, solicitors and magistrates? Do they wish the General Assembly to appoint these officers? Are they willing to give up Free Suffrage? If a corrupt judge, or vindictive solicitor, or incompetent magistrate is saddled upon them, do they desire him to retain his office for life; or would they like to have a chance to vote for a better man to fill his place when his time expires? These are important questions. The convention schemers wish to take all power from the people to choose their own rulers. If they do not, why don't they say so? We suppose their "limited space" prevents them from telling what their designs are.

CLOSING THE BAR ROOMS.

The *Journal*, alluding to this being election day, supposes all the bar-rooms in the city will be closed, and says "no order to that effect, however, has been issued by the authorities, and in this particular there has been a neglect of duty."

Probably this *truthful* sheet will cite the precise language of the law which requires "the authorities" to "issue orders to that effect." If it will do so, it will in part mete useful information to its readers than it has done for months. There is no more obligation on "the authorities" to issue orders to observe this law than to observe the common law of truthfulness and honesty which the *Journal* seems to have so utterly forgotten. Probably if there was a stringent anti-liquor law in force in this city, the *Journal* would be a better printed and more truthful paper than what it now is.

Eligibility—Precedents.

The Democratic papers are much disturbed because Judge Buxton has announced himself a candidate for Convention with a pledge to adjourn at once. When Judge Howard of Edgecombe and Judge Osborne of Mecklenburg announced themselves and sat in the Secession Convention of 1861, nothing was said about their eligibility or "soiling their judicial robes."

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months if

W. P. CANADAY.

REGISTRATION.—2d Ward.—Dan. O'Connor will be in his office next to the Court House, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M., every day for the registration of voters.

The following are the hours for Registration in the Third Ward: From 6 to 11 A. M.; from 5 to 7 P. M. Every day until election.

THE CHALLENGERS.—The city executive committee have selected the following named Republicans to act as challengers at the different voting places on election day:

First Ward, Upper Division.—J W Whitney, John Statcher, Wm H Howe, De L Towers, Wm Henry Howe, John Evangelist, George H Adams, Henry Kuhl, Edward Ancrum, J O Nixon, Jake Bordeaux, Henry Neal, Stephen Richardson, Richard Brown, Robert Phinney, Eli Currie, John Gates, Wm Holmes, Henry Middleton, William Walker, Green Smith, Geo L Mabson, Saml Norton.

First Ward, Lower Division.—J W Telfair, John Hooper, George Lillington, Owen Dove, Owen Burney, Mike Hooper, Jas A Lowery, Wm J Kellogg, E McBride, Saml Reed, Allen Evans, Elijah Lane, Henry Lucas, Manuel Nichols, Wm. Tucker, Duncan Holmes, Chas Sampson, James Tucker, Isham Sweat, Riley Moseley, Daniel Chadwick, John H Lewis, Fred Brown, Richard P Hall, Stephen Ballard.

Second Ward.—Joseph A Ashe, George H Jackson, George E Berden, J W McNeil, A McKinzie, E J Pennypacker, Thad Howard, Wash Howard, Sandy Stewart, Moses Whiting, Saml Sterling, Danl Howard, George Murray, Wm West, Fred Brown, John W Hunter, Robert West, Edward Joyner, Wm McWilliams, J N VanSoelen, Guy Davis, Edwd Mallett, Jasper Bishop, Wm N Mallett.

Third Ward.—James Heaton, J W Spicer, Gilbert Telfair, John Self, Washt Tucker, R E Jackson, John Davis, Wm Cowan, Saml Manning, Chas Wilborn, Thos King, Randal Jones, John Lewis, George Hayes, Mathew Ashe, Chas Anderson, Haywood Larkins, Frank Atkinson, Wm Johnson, Geo Moseley, David White, D Wheeler, Archie Williams, Jacob Wood.

Fourth Ward.—Joseph J Cutlar, Wm B Hall, Silas N Deans, Jesse Martin, John Seals, W A Jordan, David Price, Robt Leonard, Peter McKeever, King McCall, Josh Moore, A L Brown, Amos Brown, Sandy Jones, W H Kelley, Wm White, Washt Howe, Hanover Johnson, Jas H Harris, Alex Bryant, Henry Hill, Nat Conner, Chas Southerland, John H Howe, Thos Reed, Moses Grainger, Jr.

Fifth Ward.—Hiram Hankins, Peter Jones, Jas H Davis, E D Hewlett, James Roane, Halifax T Leonard, Robt Leonard, S E Richardson, Wright Simmons, Allen Simmons, Elias Campbell, Robt Russ, Josh Hill, R H Martin, Henry Loftin, Josh Russ, Edwd Bird, A J Denton, Washt Howe, Henry Knight, Moses Connor, Alfred Conner, Moses Grainger.

MILITIA GENERAL LEACH

Resigned his commission in the Confederate army as a Lieut-Colonel, after *charges* had been preferred against him for *conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman*, and went home and accepted a Militia Generalship to keep out of the war. Now this is the great War Horse who wishes another war, so as to send poor men into it again, while he, *coward-like*, remains at home.

☞ We want the whipping post re-established under the direction of WHITE OFFICERS.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

This means that Justices of the Peace elected for life shall constitute the County Court as of old, and that if any poor white or colored man shall be convicted of misdemeanor and is too poor to pay the fine and costs, his back shall be lacerated, while the rich nabob can have his own way by paying a few dollars.

Wm. A. Graham, the great High Priest of Democracy, voted in the Convention of 1861 against allowing the soldiers' families an exemption from taxation of two hundred and fifty dollars in furniture, poultry and the necessaries of life. This, remember, fellow-citizens, was in the valuation of Confederate currency and did not amount to more than a few dollars of our present money.

If Gov. Graham should be a member of the coming Convention will he not vote against allowing any exemption to the families of laboring men? And if Graham votes that way, will not every one of his farming admirers follow his lead? Don't trust them, but vote for men you know to be your friends.

Absurd Rumors.

Arguments are no longer of any avail. The questions at issue have been presented fully. Nothing is now needed to insure a complete victory for the Republican and anti-Convention cause but WORK. Only a few days more are left us, but remember that during that time hundreds of falsehoods will be put forth to deceive the people. So far as argument is concerned the Democratic party have long since abandoned the attempt. The entire campaign has been conducted on their part by the vilest appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people. There is only one resource now left them, and that is to spread abroad as many ridiculous rumors as possible during the last few days of the canvass. Our friends must therefore be on the lookout for lying extras and absurd statements. The time is near at hand for the people to assert their rights. Let nothing swerve the anti-Convention men from their duty in this hour of peril. All we need is a full vote, and the Convention is ours by from ten to twenty majority, and the old North State will send greeting a popular majority of twenty thousand.—*Constitution.*

Every poor and uneducated man, white or black, that votes against his own interest! Think of this before you vote on the 5th of August.

NEW ADVERISEMENTS.

CLIFFORD HOUSE,
ON MARKET STREET,

BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD, IN the business part of the city. Splendid board—both transient and permanent. House newly furnished, and table well supplied with every luxury the market affords. Terms moderate. $$.
aug 4 92-1m

DIVIDEND.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Bank of New Hanover, held this day a dividend of five per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months, payable on and after August 1st.
S. D. WALLACE, Cashier.
July 31st, 1875.—3t

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS
Combine beauty durability and worth. Send for illustrated catalogue before buying.—Address the manufacturer, EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J. July 9-6m

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN Executive Committee of New Hanover and Pender Counties are requested to be present at a meeting of said Committee, to be held at the Court House, in Wilmington, on Monday, August 2d, 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order Committee.
H. MANNING, Chairman.
H. E. SCOTT, Secretary.
July 30, 1875—3t

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.

Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Session 84th. 16th. For the Annual Register, containing approved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES BROWNE, Director.

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS
New and beautiful designs. Agents wanted. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J. July 9—6m

Pay Your City Taxes.

OFFICE OF TREASURER AND COLLECTOR, CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., July 5th, 1875.

THE CITY TAX BOOKS FOR 1875 HAVING been received at this office, the undersigned is now prepared to collect the City Taxes on Real Estate and Personal Property for 1875.

ALL PARTIES are therefore notified and requested to give this matter immediate attention, and to call at this office and "pay up" without further delay.

CITY COUPONS are also receivable in payment of City Taxes.

T. C. SEARS,
Treasurer and Collector.
July 8 88-tf

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This institution will be re-opened on the **1st Monday of September next**, the forty-ninth year of its existence, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. It has been re-organized on the elective system, combining, however, three curricula of Arts, Science and Agriculture. Instruction will be given in the branches of learning usually taught in the best Colleges. Special instruction provided in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. An able Faculty has been appointed. The buildings thoroughly repaired for the reception of several hundred students.

For circulars explanatory of the above apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD at the usual polling places on the first Thursday in August, 1875, for New Hanover county, for the election of the following township officers, viz:

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP—Seven Magistrates, one Township Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee.

FEDERAL POINT, MASONBORO, HARNETT AND CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIPS—Two Magistrates, one Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee each.

NEW HANOVER AND PENDER ISSUE—Three Delegates to the State Constitutional Convention.

S. H. MANNING,
Sheriff of New Hanover County.
july 16-tw.

GO TO

ALLEN'S AND GET A CENTENNIAL CAP.
May 21—tf

Removal.

P. ARTIS has purchased the stock and business of James Carraway and removed to the shop formerly occupied by him, in the basement of the Purcell House, where he invites his old friends and the public generally to call on him. Best workmen in the State employed, and repairing, Hat Dying and Steam pressing done at the shortest notice.
Try him. apr15 3-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
J. J. CASSIDEY,
Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1875.

Candidates Opposed to Convention and Pledged to an Immediate Adjournment.

For Constitutional Convention.

ANSON.
A. M. BOGGAN.

ALAMANCE.
JAMES E. BOYD.

BRUNSWICK.
EDWARD W. TAYLOR.

BUNCOMBE.
E. R. HAMPTON,
JOHNSON ASHWORTH.

BURKE.
J. G. BYNUM.

BLADEN.
A. McDONALD.

BERTIE.
F. W. BELL.

CAMDEN.
J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

CHATHAM.
B. I. HOWZE,
R. W. YORK.

CHEROKEE AND GRAHAM.
A. A. CAMPBELL.

CHOWAN.
JOHN R. PAGE.

CUMBERLAND.
Hon. R. P. BUXTON,
J. C. BLOCKER, Esq.

CRAVEN.
R. H. LEHMAN,
JOHN S. MANNIX.

CASWELL.
THOS. T. DONOHO,
WILSON CAREY.

DAVIDSON.
JOHN T. CRAMER.
JOHN MICHAEL.

DARE.
GEORGE B. ELIVEN.

EDGECOMBE.
W. P. MABSON,
A. McCABE.

FORSYTHE.
W. H. WHEELER.

FRANKLIN.
B. F. BULLOCK, JR.

GATES.
JOHN PARKER.

GRANVILLE.
ISAAC J. YOUNG,
JAMES A. BULLOCK.

GREENE.
JOSEPH DIXON.

GUILFORD.
A. W. TOURGEE,
A. S. HOLTON.

GASTON.
JAMES HOFFMAN.

HALIFAX.
J. E. O'HARA,
J. J. GOOWYN.

HARNETT.
NEILL McKAY.

HENDERSON.
FRANK WOODFIN.

HERTFORD.
JORDAN J. HORTON.

JOHNSTON.
BRYANT R. HINNANT,
P. T. MASSEY.

JONES.
J. F. SCOTT.

LENOIR.
RICHARD W. KING.

MITCHELL.
J. W. BOWMAN.

MONTGOMERY.
ALLEN JORDAN.

MOORE.
W. M. BLACK.

MARTIN.
J. J. MARTIN.

MADISON.
W. W. ROLLINS.

McDOWELL.
JAMES DUNCAN.

MECKLENBURG.
COL. W. R. MYERS,
DR. W. M. KERR.

NORTHAMPTON.
WILLIAM BARROW.

NEW HANOVER.
Hon. GEORGE Z. FRENCH.
J. H. SMYTH, Esq.,
Gen. S. H. MANNING.

NASH.
J. J. SHARP.

ORANGE.
JOHN T. HOGAN,
WASHINGTON DUKE.

POLK.
N. B. HAMPTON.

PASQUOTANK.
W. J. MUNDEN.

PERQUIMANS.
J. W. ALBERTSON.

RANDOLPH.
W. BEAN,
A. M. LOWE.

RICHMOND.
O. H. DOCKERY.

ROBESON.
NEILL McNEILL,
R. M. NORMENT.

ROCKINGHAM.
OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

ROWAN.
I. W. JONES,
JOHN A. RAMSAY.

SAMPSON.
CLIFTON WARD,
JAMES T. GIDDENS.

STANLY.
C. C. FOREMAN.

STOKES.
W. W. McCANDLISS.

SURRY.
J. M. BROWER.

TYRRELL.
EDWARD RANSOM.

UNION.
J. J. HASTY.

WASHINGTON.
W. A. MOORE.

WAKE.
RICHARD C. BADGER,
ALEXANDER B. DAVIS.
MADISON C. HODGE,
JEREMIAH J. NOWELL.

WILKES.
Col. T. J. DULA,
Gen. J. Q. A. BRYAN.

WARREN.
J. WILLIAMS THORNE,
J. O. CROSBY.

WAYNE.
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.
GEO. H. GRANTHAM.

YADKIN.
B. F. JONES.

YANCEY.
W. M. MOORE.

Township of Wilmington.

FOR MAGISTRATES.

AT LARGE.
J. J. CASSIDEY,
J. C. HILL.
1st Ward—HENRY BREWINGTON
2d Ward—S. VANAMRINGE,
3d Ward—W. H. MOORE,
4th Ward—ALEX. SAMPSON,
5th Ward—ANTHONY HOWE.

FOR CONSTABLE.
SOL. W. NASH.

FOR CLERK.
S. T. POTTS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
ALFRED HOWE,
A. H. MORRIS,
J. E. SAMPSON.

If you want imprisonment for debt, vote for the Convention candidates.

There will be no Convention if all who are opposed to it vote for delegates pledged to immediate adjournment.

Who proposes to pay the rich man for the loss of his slaves, and tax the mechanic and laboring man to do it? The Democratic party.

Old Union men of North Carolina, beware how you trust the revolutionists of 1861. They are still bent on mischief. Convention is their work. Beware.

Who spent thousands of dollars in gerrymandering the city of Wilmington and in depriving eight hundred white voters of their rights? The Democratic party.

Who proposes to elect Jeff Davis President of the University of North Carolina and pay him eight thousand dollars a year to teach treason and rebellion? The Democratic party.

Who proposes to take up the laboring white and colored men, if they should be out of employment, and put them on the streets to work with balls and chains on their legs? The Democratic party.

If you want to find a man who is particularly afraid of "social equality," look around for a young aristocrat who has recently become the father of a half-black baby, and you can stop.

Who proposes to give the rich landlord the right to take all that the laboring man raises on his rented land for rent, leaving him nothing on which to feed his wife and children? The Democratic party.

Working men, do you desire to pay an annual salary of eight thousand dollars to Jeff Davis as President of the University of North Carolina, while your own children are allowed to grow up in ignorance? If you do, you have only to vote for Democratic candidates.

Any would-be aristocrat who denies honor or honesty to gentlemen who differs with him politically, and at the same time owes his very bread and butter to the hard work of poor mechanics, and then refuses to pay them what he owes, is nothing but a liar, a sneak and a cheat.

Who proposes to charge every man a heavy poll tax before he is allowed to vote, and to give to every rich man an additional vote for every five hundred dollars of property on which he pays taxes, thereby placing the State entirely in the hands of moneyed aristocrats? The Democratic party.

Mechanics! are you prepared to give up the privilege you now have of securing pay for your work? Are you aware that the Republican party made this provision for you? Think of these things, and let reason rather than prejudice govern you. Remember that until the Republican party came into power, no working man or mechanic was recognized in any department of the government. Now this class of our people are everywhere put forward and their rights amply secured. Let every man who works for his living go to the polls and cast his vote for the only party that will secure justice to all men regardless of class.

TO-DAY.

The latest, and we hope the last, effort of the secession democracy to seize absolute control of our dear old State, and to divert her resources, her enterprise and her reputation to their advancement, and the rehabilitation of their desperate fortunes, will be made to-day. The history of this movement is of itself enough to damn its projectors through all coming time. It was begun nearly a year ago by some place-hunters and politicians, whose ignorance, debauchery and rascality had driven them to any method, however, vile, of getting bread and butter. The majority of the General Assembly was opposed to the call; but under the influence of the paltry fellows who drove that majority like slaves before the overseer, it bowed its head and passed under the yoke. Joe Turner and Joe Engelhard! These are the men who directed the convention movement.—How beautiful it is—the freemen of North Carolina to be led by a quarter-master and a bomb-proof. But we mistake. They are not led. They are to be driven by these worthies with whom the commonest soldier who wore the gray ought to feel insulted to be compared

What are the reasons urged for the Convention? Ours is a Canby Constitution. This is the sum and substance of their arguments. Be it remembered that this Constitution has shed a light upon those who in this State walked in darkness. It emancipated the married women, It recognizes the sacred rights of the laborer. It guards the hearth and the home. It is, in its general operations, the most liberal in asserting the common humanity and equality of all men, and the most precise in vindicating those attributes of all written or unwritten codes. Yet we, in obedience to the first of the too Josephs above mentioned, are required to throw away our solid guarantees and to place our liberties at the mercy of bankrupts and political quacks.

License is not liberty. The servility with which a few prejudiced whites have for the past few years followed unworthy leaders, seems to indicate that they long for a period of license to plunder and oppress. But this unfortunate class will also be victims, and share the fate of those whom they distinguish by such absurd hatred. As the tree falls so it will lie. Pity may be due those who resist a destiny which enslaves them, but contempt can only follow those who forge the chains which will eternally bind them.

THE JOURNAL'S NIGHTMARE

The poor decripid old *Journal* has had its rest terribly disturbed by *rats* and other vermin, and a horrible nightmare was the consequence. It raves and rants like a madman, and has become perfectly furious now that it finds all hope vanished of the destructive Convention movement being a success.

It is said that *rats* will leave a sinking ship, and it seems that all sense of decency and truth has left the *Journal* in this the last hours of its dire distress, and when arguments fail it sets in for downright lying, and as a first class liar it is entitled to pre-eminence. In an editorial of yesterday, "Is it a negro party?" it says: "When a native born Southern white man seeks office by means of negro votes over white votes, he is no longer capable of any feeling of honor or honesty." In making this bold and bad assertion the *Journal* lies deliberately and wilfully. There are thousands of "native born Southern white men" in North Carolina, who despise and detest the low vulgar blackguardism of such Democratic demagogues as are represented by the language and sentiments of the *Journal*; gentlemen who are as far above the slime and filth represented by that paper as purity and goodness can possibly be above their opposites; many of whom, seeking office at the hands of the Republican party, are possessed of as much of honor and honesty as any man in the land.

Nobody but a knave or a fool would make use of such disgraceful language about gentlemen merely because they differ in politics, and such remarks reflect only on those that make them.

Ku Klux Threats.

Finding themselves overwhelmed on all sides by the people's indignation, the revolutionists now resort to threats to accomplish their purposes. The Raleigh *Sentinel* tells the people in substance, that if they do not vote to please the aristocrats the Ku Klux will again spread terror throughout the State. This is done to frighten the colored men and such white men as may be in the employment of rich nabobs. Don't be alarmed, fellow-citizen. If any Ku Klux traitor threatens you or interferes with you in any shape, report him to the nearest United States Commissioner, and the Albany or some other prison will soon shut in his vile carcass from public view. The government will not again be moved by *whining appeals for pity*.

When the Convention of 1868 saved thousands of our people their homestead, the Democrats, who have just ordered another Convention, said it was an infamous Constitution. Now these same men say they will preserve a large portion of what they called "this infamous Constitution" if the people will elect them. Is there any confidence to be placed in such men?

SPEAKING AT ABBOTTSBURG.

On Tuesday, N. A. Stedman of Elizabethtown, was announced to speak at Abbottsburg, and the Chairman of this Congressional District Committee, Hon. W. P. Cannady, sent the Hon. Geo. L. Mabson there to reply to him. Stedman refused to divide time with him, because he was a colored man, but offered to divide time with Gen. Abbott. The latter gentlemen declined the invitation, and Stedman went on with his speech infavor of enslaving the poor people of North Carolina. After he closed, Mr. Mabson took the stand and gave Stedman such a skinning as no fellow ever got before. His analysis of the whole subject was most masterly and produced a most profound impression upon those who heard him.

Vote Early.

Every anti-Convention man should vote as early as possible on the day of election. In this way much will be gained. It gives our friends a chance to stir around, look up doubtful voters, explain the questions of the day, and correct the many ridiculous falsehoods which the Democrats will circulate. Every true Republican and anti-Convention man should make it his business to talk with his neighbors about the situation. In this manner many erroneous impressions will be dispelled. There is nothing like depositing your vote early and urging others to do so. Again we say, be sure to VOTE EARLY.

Let it be constantly borne in mind, that if the Democrats have a majority in the Convention, the late Legislature will again assemble, and it should be remembered that it is the same body that taxed the poor man on all of his property over the value of twenty-five dollars and allowed the rich man an exemption of fifteen hundred dollars. It is the same Legislature, too, that Josiah Turner said swindled the people out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Keep these things steadily in view, fellow-citizens, and vote accordingly.

Intimidation.

Lieut. Jno. L. Bailey, a young Republican of high intelligence, went from Charlotte to Wolfesville, Union county, last Saturday, to address the people. During his speech he was insulted by ruffianly Ku-Klux who doubtless discovered that his speech would operate seriously against them. The Charlotte *Observer* says that the ruffians were disciples of Graham, Gregson and Morehead. We decline to say nothing harsh of the dead, but we *can* say that Graham's course justifies us in believing that the *Observer* is right in saying they were his disciples.

When reeking with the spoils of office, reveling in money wrought from ruin and State's ruin, are forever talking of their love for the poor man?—the Radicals.—*Char. Observer.*

Who, puffed up and arrogant, with their skirts dripping with the blood of innocent men, murdered in an unholy attempt to break up the government of the United States, and establish upon its ruins an intolerable despotism, are now adding insult to injury, by again attempting to open the flood-gates of revolution, and thereby reduce the people of North Carolina to slavery?—Democratic revolutionists.

Remember, people of North Carolina, the infamous proposition to require every poor man to pay a poll tax before he can vote, and to allow a rich man an additional vote for every five hundred dollars on which he pays taxes. Let it be borne in mind that the leading Democratic paper of Eastern North Carolina make this shameful suggestion and not a single Democratic paper has protested against it, but on the contrary, by silence, virtually endorse the vile scheme.

The *Journal* says "when a native born Southern white man seeks office by means of negro votes over white votes, he is no longer capable of any feeling of honor or honesty."

Any man who makes any such assertion as the above lies, knowingly and deliberately, and is as unworthy of the notice of gentlemen as a dead rat in the gutter. Nobody but vulgar blackguards would say such things of gentlemen.

To strike down the People's Constitution is to strike down the Supreme Court which has stood as a faithful guardian over the people's rights; and to strike down the Supreme Court is a step towards re-establishing the STAR CHAMBER COURT, which arrested citizens and sent them off to Confederate dungeons during the war.

George Badger Harris, a leading lawyer and strong Democrat, says in a letter written last November.

* * * * * * *

"God forbid that we should be guilty of such folly as to call a Convention now. When the opportune hour arrives we will go as far as the farthest for reformation.

That hour has not arrived.

* * * * * * *

"I have written these my views at the request of my honest, hard-working fellow-citizens, numbers of whom did me the honor to ask me to do so, being one of the people myself; never having asked for, or received an office. I am free to express what I believe to be a reflex of the sentiment of ninety-nine hundredths of the farmers, mechanics and artisans in North Carolina.

GEO. BADGER HARRIS.
November 17, 1874."

POOR MAN, BEWARE!

Chapter 209, Acts of 1874–'75—An Act to Amend Chapter Sixty-Four Battle's Revisal—"Landlord and Tenant Act."

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That chapter sixty-four of Battle's Revisal shall be amended as follows: Strike out all of sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 13. When lands shall be rented or leased by agreement written or verbal, for agricultural purposes, or shall be cultivated by a cropper, unless otherwise agreed between the parties to the lease or agreement, any and all crops raised on said land shall be deemed and held to be vested in possession in the owner of the land or the lessor or the party entitled under the agreement to receive the rent and his assigns at all times, until the rent for said land shall be paid and until all the stipulations contained in the lease or agreement shall be performed or damages in lieu thereof shall be paid to the lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, the same or his assigns, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid for all advancements made and expense incurred im making and saving said crop, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid any and all claims and demands against the lessee or cropper, which, according to agreement, written or verbal, between the parties should be a lien on said crop, or should be paid out of said crop. THAT THIS LIEN SHALL BE PREFERRED TO ALL OTHER LIENS; such lessor or party entitled under the agreement to receive rent for said land, and his assigns, shall be entitled against the lessee or cropper to any other person who shall gather or remove any part of said crop without the consent of said lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, and to the possession of the crop until said liens are satisfied, or his assigns to the remedies given in the Code of Civil Procedure upon a claim for the delivery of personal property.

Sec. 2. Sec. 14. Where any controversy shall arise between the parties, it shall be competent for the party claiming possession of the crop by virtue of the preceding section to proceed at once to have the matter determined in the court of a Justice of the Peace if the amount clamied shall be less than two hundred dollars. And in the Superior Court of the county where the property is situated, if the amount so claimed shall be more than two hundred dollars, and at the time of issuing the summons or at any time thereafter, upon the filing an affidavit of the claimant setting forth the amount claimed and the property upon which the lien attaches, it shall be the duty of the Justices of the Peace or of the Clerk of the Superior Court in whichsoever court the suit shall be pending, to issue an order to the Constable or Sheriff as the case may be, directing him to take into immediate possession all of said property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the claimant's demand and costs, and to sell the same under the rules and regulations prescribed by law for the sale of personal property under execution, and to hold the proceeds of such sale subject to the decision of the court upon the issue or issues joined between the parties. That in all cases in the Superior Court arising under this act, the return term shall be the third term.

Sec. 3. Sec. 15. Any tenant, lessee of land or cropper, and any person who shall remove any part of said crop from such land without the consent of the owner of the land or lessor, or party entitled to receive the rent, and without giving him or his agent five days' notice of such intended removal, and before satisfying all liens on said crop, SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR.

Sec. 4. The provisions of this act and of the act to which this is amendatory shall apply to all leases or contracts to lease turpentine trees, and when such lease or contracts to lease are made, the parties thereto shall be fully subject to the provisions and penalties of said act.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 19th day of March, A. D., 1875.

Election and Registration Laws.

1. The registration necessary in the election of delegates to the Convention, (who shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which the Convention, shall be Judge,) is the same in all respects, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. *See Battle's Revisal, Chap. 52.*

2. The qualification of voters as prescribed in chap. 52, Bat. Revisal, Sec. 12, is that he must be 21 years old, have resided in the State 12 months next preceding the election, and 30 days in the county in which he offers to vote. He is then a qualified voter, upon taking the oath of the truth of such facts, and that he will support the Constitution, &c.

3. The Registrars appointed by the county commissioners, shall revise the existing registration books of their precincts or townships, in such manner as to show an accurate list of electors previously registered and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew. The Registrars must keep open their books from the first Thursday in July, to and including the day before the election in August, from sunrise to sunset on each day, (Sundays excepted.) All persons never before registered, must register. *Bat. Revisal, Chap. 52, Sec. 8.*

4. No person can register on election day, unless he has become of age on that day, in which case the Judges of Election, upon being satisfied of the fact, may allow him to register.—*Bat. Rev. chap. 52, sec. 13.*

5. Every person must register and vote in the township or precinct in which he resides.—*Bat. Revisal, Chap. 52, sec. 12.*

6. The Registrars and Judges of Election are to attend at their respective polling places on Saturday before the election, from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m., when any elector of such township may object to the name of any person who has registered. In such case the Registrar shall enter opposite to such name "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day, where the same shall be heard and decided. (The proviso to this section, Bat. Rev., chap. 52, sec. 10, is simply unintelligible, and is only rendered of sense by the decision hereinafter noticed.)

7. Any elector may, and it is the duty of the judges of election to challenge the vote of any person who may be known or suspected to be not a qualified voter. The person offering to vote may be required to take an oath that they are citizens of the United States, are 21 years old, have resided in the State one year, and in the county 30 days previous to the election, and that they are not disqualified from voting by the Constitution of the United States or of this State; and that they are the identical person as described in the registration books, &c.

This oath if taken, cannot be gainsaid; and the judges of election have no right to examine any other person as to its truth or falsity. See the decision of the Supreme Court at June term in the case of VanBokkelen *vs.* Canaday.

If the person swears falsely in taking the oath, his vote cannot be questioned, but he can be indicted and punished for perjury. No witnesses outside are allowed to be examined, and the provision to sec. 15, chap. 52, Bat. Rev., the same as sec. 13, chap. 185, laws of 1871–'72, is unconstitutional, as has been decided in the Wilmington case above alluded to.

8. The votes are counted in the presence of the Judges of Election and Registrars and of any of the electors who may wish to be present, and after being counted, &c., are to be returned as prescribed in the Convention Act.

NOTE.—It will be seen from the foregoing, that the provisions for registration are the same as those required for the election of members of the General Assembly. The last Legislature amended the act further in this particular. No candidate for office should be either a Registrar or Judge of Election. In other respects, the law is the same; except as the decision of the Supreme Court above alluded to, in regard to the effect of the affidavit of the person proposing to vote, which is conclusive.

Suffrage.

It should be kept steadily in view that one of the main objects of the Democrats is an abridgment of the rights of the colored voters so far as relates to suffrage. The leaders of that party know full well that colored men will never act with them, and therefore every voter of that class of our citizens who is disfranchised is so much gain to them. The first step to accomplish this end will be the requirement of the payment of a poll tax as a qualification to vote. It is clear that this will operate mainly against the colored citizens, because being the poorer class of our population many of them are compelled to live from hand to mouth, and may not at the proper time be able to pay their taxes. There is not the slightest doubt that if the Democrats have a majority in the Convention this will be one of the first measures passed. Mr. Waring, of Mecklenburg, offered a bill in the late Legislature proposing such a change in the Constitution, but it was only postponed, doubtless, in view of the call for a Convention, and because it was thought that an agitation of the question at that time would prove detrimental to the interests of the party. Let the people, therefore, be warned in time and rally as one man to thwart the schemes of the bad men who seem determined to perpetuate party interests even at the cost of the liberties of our people. We now have a chance to rebuke the authors of such tyrannical measures. We should effectually do so, but in order to prevent a renewal of such attempts it is necessary for the anti-Convention men at the coming election to carry the State by such a majority as to completely disarm the revolutionists and place every department of the State government in the hands of those who will respect the rights of all men, however humble.—*Constitution.*

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WILMINGTON N. C

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M
Leave Florence	12.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A. M
Arrive at Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 p. m.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday)

Leave Wilmington	6.30 A. M
Arrive at Florence	12.05 P. M
Leave Florence	12.45 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.22 P. M

Connects at Florence with N. E. train for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1.55 P. M
Arrive at Florence	1.40 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	9.00 A. M
Leave Columbia	5.30 P. M
Leave Florence	4.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P. M

Local Freight Trains, with Passenger Coach attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 A. M., and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.30 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JAMES ANDERSON,
July 9-tf Gen. Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at	7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.45 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	1.53 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3.40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily, at	4.00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	5.45 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	7.35 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	11.40 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	6.30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	3.50 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	6.00 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at	7.00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P.M

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Sept. 1-tf General Sup't.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS
—VIA—
CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that

Round Trip Excursion Tickets,

Good to return till November 1st, 1875, can now be had at the principal stations of this railway,

AT LOWER RATES THAN EVER BEFORE

to the following delightful summer resorts in Western North Carolina, with the extraordinary inducement of a COMMUTATION TICKET, enabling business men to make frequent returns during the season at a nominal cost. Tickets now on sale to

LINCOLNTON,
CHERRYVILLE, SHELBY,
CLEVELAND SPRINGS,
STATESVILLE,
MORGANTON, MARION,
HICKORY TAVERN,
OLD FORT,
ASHEVILLE,
CATAWBA SPRINGS.

Night Trains out of Wilmington via this Line, with

Elegant Sleeping Car Accommodations

make the best connections for all the above named points.

Any further information gladly furnished upon application to

T. W. CLARK, Gen'l Ticket Agt.
June 25—1m Wilmington, N. C.

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July 9-6

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1875.

All communications for the State Republican Executive Committee should be addressed to Thomas B. Keough, Chairman, care of F. M. Sorrell, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

Notice to Republicans.

ROOMS REP. STATE EX. COM.
NATIONAL HOTEL.
Raleigh.

Chairman of Congressional District and County Executive Committees will please forward immediately a complete list of the names of members of their committees with post office address.

Chairman will also send in applications for speakers, giving time and place for holding meetings.

All persons throughout the State opposed to Convention, will please correspond freely with the State Committee on all matters relating to the Convention and election.

THOMAS B. KEOGH,
Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

Extracts from the Western Address.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, the Western members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, without distinction of party, issued an address to the people of the State, from which we make the following extracts:

* * * * * * *

"Your Bill of Rights says "That all political power is vested in and derived from the *people only*." Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from the "*people only?*" Let it not be said that taxation and representation go hand in hand. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. But who represented? certainly the people—those who paid the taxes—not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that *they* should be represented.—In the Senate, *property* is represented and not *the people;* and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should prompt us to war against this most odious anti-Republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.

Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependence of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the *five hundred*. Is this justice? Is this *Liberty?* Let war break out—let civil commotion arise—whose lives are exposed for the profection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of your country? The five hundred go forth to fight the battles of your country; to vindicate its honor; to maintain its glory; leaving their wives and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigence—while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth, and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom, and equality of its citizens Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality! It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many under the iron heel of power—power under the pretence of being derived from 'the people only.'

* * * * * * *

"Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, nor privileges, nor immunities which affect it alone. It is matter, and cannot feel nor enjoy rights, but in consequence of its possession, you may give its owner political power and privileges. If, then, you protect citizens in the enjoyment of property, is not the possessor of hundreds equally entitled to protection as the owner of thousands? Is his enjoyment the less? Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—it is only his *all*. If you take from the poor man his hundreds—it is *his all, too*. Which will cling to his all with the more pertinacity? Which will surround it with more guards; use it more sparingly; and more carefully provide that it shall not be consumed by profuse and lavish expenditures of government? It is notorious that the poor complain most of high taxes, and it is natural; it is harder for them to pay them. It diminishes the aggregate of each more, although the amount taken away is less, and every poor man hopes and expects to improve his condition, and one day to become rich.—Hence it is in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we may have fewer slaves, we have more *slave owners;* and, of course a greater number of persons to watch over any aggressions upon it. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are seldom representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of public revenue collected in the city of New York is no sure test of the wealth of that city. And many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the country in which they are paid.

It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more effectual protection than *one* owner of the same amount and species, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country."

* * * * * * * *

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as is required by the Constitution. It cannot be disguised that our own Legislature has, in many instances, been the scene of intrigue entirely at war with our ideas of the purity of the bench; and in which it was shown that neither character, nor qualifications were made the test for fitness for office, but simply party services. Legislatures are small bodies, usually elected upon political party grounds and that, too, frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people.

Under the circumstances many believe that the people would be the safest depositories of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist, and the people, in acting, would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union, and found to operate so well that it is much to be doubted whether it will not, in time, be adopted in all.

Others, too, think that they ought to hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the foot of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many of these offices are of the highest character and importance, and equally requiring in the incumbent, purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people and certainly no corruption of the people, nor of the officer has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty whether we should be cursed with a bad Judge during his life, if, in despite of all precautions, one should unfortunately be elected. In no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport—and is one of those customs of our Legislature long known and recognized and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. And it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads, build bridges, court houses and jails; regulate the patrol, and govern the whole police of their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of accounts under $100, and actions on account under $10; besides presiding in County Courts, where business of the highest importance to the interests of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills; of granting letters of administration; they appoint guardians, and control the settlement of their accounts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society, and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and prober conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide when in Convention assembled.

It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the whole State.

It has been proposed, too, to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor to preside in the Senate, and who shall assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State upon the death of the incumbent. We all remember the long struggle to elect a presiding officer in the Senate, six years ago, and again two years ago, when that body was equally divided. A Lieutenant Governor would have removed that difficulty.

The rules of the Senate require that the presiding officer of that body shall not vote upon questions pending before it, except in case of a tie, and when his vote may make a tie. And he is not permitted to speak except when the House is in Committee of the Whole. One Senatorial District is therefore necessarily almost wholly disfranchised. The impropriety of this state of things will readily occur to all.

Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other improvements could be pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science of government is progressive as every other science. The people improve; their means of knowledge increase; their circumstances change; their relations towards one another, and towards citizens of their sister States alter. Our sister States everywhere around us are taking advantage of this age of improvement to improve their forms of government, adopted when the rights of her people were comparatively little known. Is our Constitution alone to receive no improvement from the spirit that is abroad? Is North Carolina alone to be still? Is she alone to continue bound in those shackles which have kept her limbs so long fettered in the hands of steel? Or shall she arise, like a strong man in his might, and *demand* that she shall be free?

* * * * * * *

Signed by John Gray Bynum, Calvin J. Webb, Jesse B. Sloan, Rutherford; N. W. Woodfin, Marcus Erwin, Buncombe; W. B. Lane, J. M. A. Drake, Jesse Thornburgh, Randolph; Jno. A. Lillington, A. H. Caldwell, O. G. Foard, Stephen Douthit, Rowan and Davie; G. F. Davidson, G. G. M'Koy, E. M. Campbell, Jos. M. Bogle, Iredell; Francis Locke, Stanly; A. M. Foster, Wilkes; John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Calvin H. Wiley, Peter Adams, Guilford; Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, John Shimpoch, Cabarrus; Alfred G. Foster, Jas. M. Leach, Davidson; A. B. McMillan, Ashe; David W. Siler, Macon; John Hayes, Caldwell; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; August R. Kelly, Z. Russell, Moore and Montgomery; Samuel Fleming, Yancy; H. T. Farmer, Henderson; T. R. Caldwell, T. G. Walton, Burke.

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. * * * No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

* * * * * * * *

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

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march 29—tf

Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JULY 18TH, 1875, the Trains will be run over this Railway as follows:

Eastern Division.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAINS—DAILY—[Sundays excepted.]

Leave Wilmington at	3.00 P. M
Arrive in Charlotte	5.30 A. M
Leave Charlotte	4.15 P. M.
Arrive in Wilmington	7.00 A. M

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS—DAILY—[Sundays excepted.]

Leave Wilmington at	6.10 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	9.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	7.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	9.45 P. M

Western Division.

Leave Charlotteat	6 0? A. M
Arrive at Buffalo for Shelby at	10.0 0 A. M
Leave Buffalo at	12.00 M
Arrive at Charlotte at	4 00 P. M

Connections.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

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S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE;
In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte	9 24 P. M	8 20 A. M.
" Air Line J'nct'n	9 52 "	8 50 "
" Salisbury	11.48 "	10.52 "
" Greensboro	2 20 A. M.	1.35 P. M.
" Danville	5.44 "	4.05 P. M
" Dundee	5 56 "	4.18 "
" Burkeville	11 35 "	8.36 "
Arrive at Richmond	2.21 P. M.	11.17 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond	1.38 P. M	5.08 A. M.
" Burkeville	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee	10.33 "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville	10 39 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro	2 00 A. M	4.23 "
" Salisbury	4.31 "	6 45 "
" Air Line J'nct'n	7.05 "	8.39 "
Arrive at Charlotte	7 15 A. M.	8 47 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro'	2.15 A. M.	.....
" Co. Shops	3.58 "	.....
" Raleigh	7.38 "	.....
Arrive at Goldsboro'	10.05 A. M	.....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Goldsboro'	5.00 P. M	.....
" Raleigh	7.22A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	11.57 "	.....
Arrive at Greensboro'	1.15 "	.....

North Western N. C. R. R
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro	4.30 P M
Arrive at Salem	6.13 P M
Leave Salem	9:20 A M
Arrive at Greensboro	11:15 A M

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.52 p. m. connects at Greensboro with the northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

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Two Trains daily, both ways.

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B. Y. PULGHUM, Editor,
june 11—tf Raleigh, N. C.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1875.

Opinions of Prominent Democrats on the Convention Question. Read and Circulate.

In response to calls we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Fowle on the Convention question:

RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1874.

Maj. John W Dunham:

SIR:—In reply to your letter asking my opinion in regard to the calling of a convention by the next General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of North Carolina, I have to say:

That in my opinion a call of a Convention for the purpose indicated would be unwise, inexpedient and productive of great harm to the material interests of the State.

The defeat of the Conservative party in North Carolina in 1876 would be a public calamity. The defeat would, in my opinion, be insured if the proposed action is taken.

A very cursory examination of the Constitution and history of North Carolina will satisfy the citizen that of the two methods provided for amending the Constitution, to-wit: the legislative and conventional, the intention was, that for ordinary times, and for the correction of ordinary evils, it was thought wise by our fathers that the legislative mode should be adopted, and that the mode of amendment by the convention was only be resorted to when the exigency of the occasion was extreme, and was a substitute in a Democratic and Republican form of government for revolution, and was not to be exercised unless the emergency was great.

We find accordingly that after the adoption of the constitution of 1776, there was no convention of the people of North Carolina until the year 1835, except the conventions of 1788 and 1789 which were called for the purpose of ratifying the Federal constitution, and that since that time there has been no convention of the people, which has been called for the purpose of amending the constitution, and has actually done so until the year 1868.

The convention which was called in 1861 was for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Union, and the convention of 1866, being called under Presidential Proclamation, and its conclusions being repudiated by the people, are not to be considered in this connection.

The policy of the State then being well settled not to call a convention of the people except upon extraordinary occasions, is there anything in the political condition of the State that will justify such action at this time?

A very earnest and able advocate of the convention movement, in reply to an interrogatory from me as to the necessity for a convention, stated that he desired a convention in order that the constitution should be amended in three particulars:

1. Requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to rotate.

2. Disqualifying a person who has been convicted of an infamous crime from voting.

3. Requiring the poll tax to be paid as a qualification of a voter.

In regard to the first and second of these amendments, after considerable inquiry I am satisfied that they will meet with but very little opposition from either of the great political parties.

I have heard at least two of the Republican Judges express themselves in favor of the first proposed amendment, and one of them expressed it as his opinion that every member of the Judiciary would give his personal influence to the proposed amendment. As to the second, the mere intimation of the proposed amendment is enough to secure its passage before any Legislature that can now be elected, regardless of its political complexion.

As to the third proposed amendment, it is believed by many persons that its effect would be to diminish the Republican vote in the State several thousand votes, thereby insuring a Conservative triumph.

The proposed amendment itself is in my opinion a very good one, because the increased taxation that would be thus derived would greatly benefit the common schools of the State. But I do not believe that the vote would be materially diminished by its adoption, because in every well contested election the funds will be provided to pay the poll tax for such voters as cannot pay for themselves, and I will show before I get through that our elections in 1876 will necessarily be well contested by both of the great political parties.

But even if I should be mistaken in this, the success of our party in 1876 is not a good reason for deviting from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our forefathers, because it would be establishing a precedent for tampering with the constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, and conventions in North Carolina, would become as frequent as revolutions in Mexico.

In a very able letter, signed by W. A. Wright, Esq., and five other distinguished gentlemen, dated Oct. 22, 1874, the following expression is used:

"Suffice it to say then, that in almost every one of the many instances where the "Canby" constitution varies from the old constitution of our fathers the difference has been productive of unmixed evil. In our opinion the sooner we return to that old constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course, the changes rendered necessary by the war and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, that we believe no one contemplates, as he ought to contemplate any change in regard to the Homestead Exemption, save such as will enlarge and render more secure that wise and beneficent provision. We deem it proper to say also that we believe no one contemplate any change in the constitution tending to impair the rights of the colored people."

To this broad assertion we respectfully enter our dissent.

There are several changes in the organic law, made by the convention of 1868, other than the exceptions made by these gentlemen, which, in my opinion, the people of North Carolina will not willingly yield—as for instance:

The election of the Judges by the people.

The abolition of the county courts and the election of county commissioners by the people.

There may be a considerable element of our people, particularly in the Eastern section of the State, who would be glad to see the power taken from the Eastern negroes to elect Judges and county commissioners. So far as the election of Judges is concerned, the remedy is easy by electing Judges on a general ticket, but so far as county commissioners are concerned, I do not believe that the white people in the West are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magistrates, who shall elect county commissioners, and our people generally are well satisfied at being rid of the cumbersome and expensive old county court system.

But apart from all this, it would be a political blunder to call a convention. In 1875 the people of North Carolina voted a Conservative ticket. Not a word was said about convention during the campaign. The Legislature was conservative by nearly two-thirds majority. Taking advantage of its majority, notwithstanding the warnings of many of our wisest leaders, a bill was passed submitting the question of calling a convention to the people. It was defeated by more than 9,000 majority. But more than this, of the delegates elected, a majority, I have been informed by a well posted friend, were Republicans.

The people were angry with our party and charged in many localities that we could not have carried the election in 1870 if our purpose had been avowed. It was regarded by many of them as a fraud upon the people. Many members of the Legislature of 1875, who voted for the bill, would never have been elected if their constituents had been aware that they would have done so.

In 1872, it insured the defeat of Judge Merrimon for Governor, and worse than this, the failure to carry North Carolina paralyzed the opposition to Grant, and his re-election was due more to the result in North Carolina in August, than to any other cause.

In 1876, there will be another great contest for the Presidency. Pennsylvania, by the change of its State election from October to November, is to forget the Keystone State. North Carolina has the doubtful honor of being the Keystone State in that controversy. Every effort will be made by both parties to carry the State.

A Republican poll tax to be paid in advance and it will be —— by many from beyond the limits of the State. Every voter that can be induced to go to the polls will be carried there. And if North Carolina falters we will have four years more of Republican rule at Washington.

The advocates of the convention insist that although it may be inexpedient as a party measure, it is right in itself. If inexpedient, it is because it is unpopular. If unpopular, it will fail. Failure will not benefit, but greatly injure our party. Besides there is no moral question of right or wrong involved, and if inexpedient, it is politically wrong. My deliberate judgment is, that if this convention scheme is passed, that the Republicans who voted with us in August last will return to the Republican party, and many conservatives will not accompany them.

Political daring is sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous, would be suicidal.

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

AN ACT.

To Enforce the rights of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such person shall be held guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court,—the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years,—and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to, and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Wilmington Market.

AUGUST, 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 90 casks. Market unsettled, with sales last evening, not previously reported, of 345 casks at 28 cents, and to-day of 25 do. at 27½ and 39 do. at 27½ cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 480 bbls. Market quiet at $1.35 for strained. Sales of 1,000 bbls. at buyer's option for the month at $1.37½, and 1,000 do., sellers option for the month, at $1.35.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 137 bbls. Sales of 137 bbls. at $1.15 for hard, $2.00 for yellow dip and and $3.00 for virgin. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 16 bbls. Sales of 16 bbls. at $2.00. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 3 bales. No sales and no official quotations.

Port of Wilmington, August 3.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr D. Murchison, Garrason, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Doane, New York, A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parsley & Co.

Schr. Henrietta Hill, Hill, Elizabeth City, B. F. Mitchell & Son, with 3,200 bushels corn.

Schr. Florence, ——, Elizabeth City, B. F. Mitchell & Son, with 2,000 bushels corn.

Schr. Anna E. Midgett, Rollins, Wysocking, B. F. Mitchell & Son, with 1,400 bushels corn.

Schr. Suequethaite, Jackson, Elizabeth City, Henderson & Co., with 1,000 bushels corn.

CLEARED.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Stmr. D. Murchison, Garrason, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Stmr Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parsley & Co.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

Baltimore—Steamship Lucille—334 bbls rosin, 63 do. spirits, 80 do. tar, 14 bales yarn, 3 do. waste, 16 beer kegs, 75 bushels peanuts, 2 tons iron, 2 pkgs mdse, 4,259 feet lumber.

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Send for price list and list of testimonials, Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J

july 9—6m

GO TO

ALLEN'S and purchasen oe of his EIGHT DAY CLOCKS.

may 2—tf

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS.

Agents supplied at figures that defy competition for the same class of instruments. Try one. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J

july 9—6m

Dog Ordinance for 1875

Office Treasurer & Collector.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 1875 REquires that the same should go into effect June 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all parties owning or keeping any dogs, either male or female, are required to register the same at this office, and procure the required Badges; commencing

MONDAY THE 14TH INST.,

and for four (4) days thereafter. The Ordinance also provides, that such persons who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be subject to a penalty of ten (10) dollars.

T. C. SERVOSS,

June 18 tf City Clerk & Treasurer.

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Are celebrated for their purity of tone, elegant design and thorough construction.—Send for catalogue. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J

july 9—6m

WANTED.

AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell Pictures, everywhere. Fourteen thousand retailed by one. What agents say: "I can make more money in this business than I can on a $10,000 farm, all stocked." "Your Pictures please everybody." "I received the 55 you sent, and sold 51 the next day." "Pictures received, and more than half sold the first day. Send 100 more." "Glad to find an honest picture dealer." Seven years established.

WHITNEY & CO.

may 21-3m Norwich, Conn.

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Are as perfect parlor organs as are manufactured. Correspondence solicited with organists, musicians and the trade. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J.

July 9—6m

EDWARD PLOTTS STAR PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in tone and power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives UNIVERSAL Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, this music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute like note to a volume of sound.

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietor has noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and directed his practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and his experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has

All the Latest Improvements,

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut, Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP,

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE.

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated and is sold at EXTREMELY

LOW PRICES.

For Cash. Second hand Instruments taken in exchange.

Agents Wanted,

(Male or female,) in every county in the United States and Canada. Liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the "Star" Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturer,

EDWARD PLOTTS.

Washington, N. J.

ju'y 9—6m

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Any person, male or female, who has a little leisure time can procure a first class instrument at a greatly reduced price. Send send stamp for particulars. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J

july 9—6m

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED from Courts of different States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce is granted. Address,

M. HOUSE, Attorney,

191 Broadway, N. Y.

June 4-6m.

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Every instrument fully warranted. Factory and office, Washington, N J. Correspondence solicited. July 9—6m

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

Articles.		Prices.
BAGGING—Gunny	lb	13@ 15
Double Anchor	"	00@ 00
Double Anchor	"	00@ 00
Standard Domestic	"	00@ 15
BACON—North Carolina,		
Hams,	lb	15@ 17
Shoulders	lb	10@ 12
Sides,	lb	12@ 13
Western Smoked—		
Hams		10@ 15
Sides	lb	15@ 15½
Shoulders		11@ 12
Dry Salted—		
Sides	lb	14@ 15
Shoulders	lb	10@ 11
BEEF—On the hoof		6@ 8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,		
Second Hand, each		2 50@ 3 00
New York, each		3 00@ 1 75
New City, each		1 25@ 2 —
BEESWAX	lb	27@ —
BRICKS—Wilmington,	M	8 00@10 00
Northern		00@14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina,	lb	20@ 30
Northern	lb	33@ 40
CANDLES—Sperm	lb	25@ 42
Tallow,	lb	10@ 20
Adamantine,	lb	15@ —
CHEESE—Northern Factory		13@ 15
Dairy cream,	lb	15@ 18
State,	lb	13@ —
COFFEE—Java,	lb	32@ 35
Rio	lb	23@ 25
Laguara,	lb	25@ 27
CORN MEAL	bushel	1 25@ 0 00
COTTON TIES	lb	8@ —
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4yd		10@ 11
Yarns,	bunch	25@ —
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1,	bbl	16 00@20 00
No. 1,	½ bbl	9 50@ —
Mackerel, No. 2,	bbl	13 50@ —
No. 2,	½ bbl	7 50@ —
Mackerel, No. 3,	bbl	11 00@14 50
Mullets,	bbl	5 50@ 6 00
N C Herring,	bbl	5 00@ 8 00
Dry Cod,	lb	7½@ 8
FLOUR—Fine,	bbl	5 50@ 6 00
Super, Northern,	bbl	6 25@ 7 00
Extra do.	bbl	6 25@ 7 50
Family	bbl	7 25@ 9 75
City Mill—Super	bbl	8 50@ 9 00
Extra	bbl	9 50@ 9 50
" Family	bbl	10 00@10 50
Ex. Family	bbl	12 50@00 00
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano,	2000 lbs	80 00@00 00
Baugh's Phosphate	"	00 00@00 00
Carolina Fertilizer	"	50 00@65 00
Ground Bone	"	00 00@60 00
Bone Meal	"	00 00@55 00
" Flour	"	00 00@57 00
Navassa Guano	"	55 00@65 00
Complete Manure	"	65 00@67 00
Wharton's Phosphate	"	00 00@70 00
Wando Phosphate	"	00 00@70 00
Berger & Bruns's Ashes	"	00 00@00 00
Phœnix	"	00@ 00
Wilcox Gibbs & Co., manure		00@ 00
Lister Bros.		00@ 00
GLUE	lb	15@ 22
GRAIN—Corn, ear	bu	1 10@ 1 20
Corn, cargo	bu	1 10@ 1 15
Corn, yel.	bushel	1 00@ 0 00
Oats,	bushel	80@ 00
Peas, cow,	bushel	1 75@ 00
HIDES—Green,	lb	07@ 8
DRY	lb	12@ 11
HAY—Eastern,	100 lbs	1 45@ 1 50
North River,	100 lbs	1 20@ 1 25
HOOP IRON	ton	112 00@117 00
LARD—Northern	lb	16@ 17
North Carolina	lb	00@ 00
LIME	bbl	1 55@ —
LUMBER—City steam sawed—		
Ship stuff, resawed,	M ft	24 00@27 00
Rough edge plank,	M ft	22 00@25 00
West India cargo, according to quality,	M ft	20 00@23 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned		30 00@35 00
Scantling and boards, common,	M ft	15 00@23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd	gal	38@ 48
Cuba, bbls,	gal	46@ 52
S gar house, hhds,	gal	36@ —
" bbls	gal	40@ 00
Syrup, bbl	gal	40@ 50
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d,	keg	1 75@ 5 50
OILS—Kerosene,	gal	12@ 15
Tanner	gal	40@ 45
Linseed,	gal	1 00@ 1 10
Rosin,	gal	80@ 90
PEANUTS	bushel	1 50@ 2 50
POTATOES—Sweet,	bush,	50@ 1 00
Irish, Northern,	bbl	3 25@ 3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess		00 00@23 50
Thin,	bbl	00 00@00 00
Prime,	bbl	00 00@00 00
Rump,	bbl	00 00@00 00
RICE—Carolina,	lb	7@ 8
East India,	lb	00@ 00
Rough,	bushel	1 20@ 1 30
RAGS—Country,	lb	2½@ 00
City	lb	2½@ 3
ROPE	lb	6@ 8
SALT—Alum	bushel	75@ 00
Liverpool,	sack	1 20@ 0 00
American,	sack	1 25@ —
SUGAR—Cuba,	lb	9½@ 10
Porto Rico,	lb	10½@ 00
A—Coffee,	lb	12@ 00
B— "	lb	11@ —
C— "	lb	11@ —
Ex C— "	lb	10½@ —
Crushed	lb	10½@ —
SOAP—Northern,	lb	5@ 7½
SHINGLES—Contract,	M	4 00@ 6 00
Common,	M	2 50@ 3 00
Cypress saps	M	6 50@ —
Cypress hearts,	M	9 50@ —
STAVES—W O bbl.	M	20 00@25 00
R O hhd.	M	00 00@00 00
Cypress,	M	18 00@00 00
TALLOW	lb	8@ —
TIMBER—Shipping,	M	17 00@00 00
Merchantable,	M	13 00@14 00
MILL RUN	M	8 00@10 00
Inferior to Ordinary,	M	4 00@ 6 00
WHISKEY—Northern,	gal	1 40@ 5 00
North Carolina,	gal	1 75@ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed,	lb	20@ —
Unwashed,	lb	35@ 40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Steam	Per Sailing Vessel
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine,	bbl	0 45@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar,	bbl	0 30@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 25
Spts Turpentine,	bbl	0 85@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin,	bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton,	bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts,	bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
TO PHILADELPHIA			
Crude Turpentine,	bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar,	bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine,	bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Rosin,	bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton,	bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods,	bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts,	bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber,	M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
To BALTIMORE			
Crude Turpentine,	bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar,	bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine,	bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin,	bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton,	bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts,	bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber,	M	0 00@ 10 00	6 50@ 00
To BOSTON			
Crude Turpentine,	bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin,	bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 65@ 0 70
Cotton,	bale	0 00@ 0 00	2 50@ 00
Peanuts,	bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber,	M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@ 12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	109	111
Silver	105	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities		¼ disc'
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities		½@¾ disc'

	Par Value	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	30
First National Bank	100	105
Wilmington Building Stock	60	90
Mechanics' " "	50	95
Navassa Guano Co "	100	150
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	100	110
Do Funding 1868	15	
Do " 1866	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	10	
Do to N C Railroad	25	
W & W R R Bonds 7 per Cent Gold	100	
C C R R Bonds 8 per Cent Gold	100	
Wilmington City Bonds 6 per Cent Gold	100	
" " " 7 per Cent Gold	100	
" " " 8 per Cent Gold	100	
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years) 6 per Cent Gold	100	
W & W R R Stock (Old)	25	
N C R R "	100	
C C Railroad "	100	
W G L Co "	25	
W & S R R "	100	

GO TO

ALLEN'S and get the celebrated FRENCH BOGGIN COFFEE POT—makes the best Coffee in the world, and with less coffee than any other Coffee Pot now used.

may 21—tf

BROCKS' EXCHANGE,

No. 75 NORTH FRONT STREET,

1 door South of Purcell House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Billiard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN, Proprietor.

apr 30—tf

Quarantine Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, all vessels from Ports South of Cape Fear, will come to at the Visiting Station near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the

Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Port where Yellow Fever or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged quarantine.

All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during the voyage, are required to come to at the station for inspection, without regard to the port from whence they come. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.

Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry, relative to vessel, crew, &c, and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or Commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to at the Station for further examination.

Pilots willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branches. Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws, and all other persons liable for each and every offence.

All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main rigging, port side.

P. W. POTTER,

Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.

Smithville N C, May 27th, 1876.

June 4—tf

Moss Wanted.

10,000 POUNDS CURED MOSS. A good price will be paid, by

D. A. SMITH.

July 9—tf

KEEP COOL.

ICE IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT THE

NEW ICE HOUSE.

Dock st, between Water and Front sts, Wilmington, N. C.

H. H. J. AIKENS,

may 14—2m Proprietor.

GO TO

ALLEN'S is you wish anything in the

JEWELRY LINE,

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

RINGS,

COFFEE POTS,

CUPS,

BRACELETS,

&c., &c., &c.

may 21—tf

Office of City Clerk & Treasurer,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,

June 24th, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING COWS AND OTHER CATTLE running at large.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

SECTION 1. Any cow, or other cattle of any kind, found running at large, within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marshal and the owner required to pay a fine of Ten (10) dollars before the same shall be released.

SEC. 2. Any ordinances or parts thereof conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th day of June 1875—and will go into effect, on and after Monday June 28th 1875.

T. C. SERVOSS,

June 25-4t City Clerk & Treasurer.

Important to Owners of Dogs.

OFFICE OF THE ISSUER & COLLECTOR, CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

AS MANY persons do not appear to understand all the requirements under the DOG ORDINANCE, notice is hereby given that the

Penalty of 10 Dollars

for not procuring the required DOG BADGES, will be enforced on and after

THURSDAY THE 29TH INST.

The Ordinance provides as follows: That the owner of any Dog within the city limits shall refuse to pay the TAX imposed by the DOG ORDINANCE, shall be subject to prosecution for violation of said Ordinance, and refusing to pay a fine, not to exceed ten dollars, at the discretion of the Mayor. By order of the Mayor.

T. C. SERVOSS,

City Clerk and Treasurer.

June 25, 1875.

GO TO

ALLEN'S and get the CELEBRATED SILVER ware, just received. may 21—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Post

IS

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER

Devoted to

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party,

In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, infamy and all parties.

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